





# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Buildings New York; Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia; and Scollay's Building, Boston, is Sole Agent for the Sentinel in those cities; and is also authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c. on our account.

The Convention is progressing very slowly with business. There is too great a disposition among the delegates for talking, and a great deal of time is very unnecessarily occupied by them in showing off their talents oratorial powers, in hopes their constituents may thereby come to the erroneous conclusion that they have elected smart men to represent them. We fear the session will prove a long one, and as a natural result of this gabbling propensity, the constitution may not prove as good as a more practical, working body would have formed. It may "cost more than it comes to." One month has already been consumed, and but little progress has yet been made in the work. It is certainly time to commence business now.

Whiggery showing the Cloven Foot.—The whig party, have generally underrated the intelligence of the people, and usually strive to keep power from them as far as practicable. We see this exemplified in the proceedings of our Convention. On the third day of the session, Mr. KILGORE, the late whig candidate for Congress in this district, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State the present constitution, as proposed by their delegates in A.D. 1816 and adopted by the people. And that this convention now adjourn sine die.

On motion of Mr. Wolfe, the resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 126 to 12.

Here we have the old whig principle of distrust in the capacity of the people for self-government, strikingly illustrated. Notwithstanding the almost unanimous desire of the people to have the constitution amended, and made more in consonance with the spirit of the age, we see this leader of whiggery in the 10th Congressional district boldly avowing his opposition to the wishes of the people, and through that the present *wholesale system*, as he is pleased to designate it, might be supplanted by one better adapted to our present wants, recommending that we readopt our defective constitution without amendment. He is certainly far behind the progress of the age, and decidedly out of place in a body assembled to form a constitution for the government of future generations.

Nor is this find clinging to the abuses of the past the only evidence he has given that he belongs to the narrow minded, unprogressive wing of the whig party. In the debate on the question of Negro Suffrage, the old leaven of nativistic and hatred to naturalized citizens was most offensively displayed by him. He said there were hundreds of negroes at Indianapolis better able to judge of our free institutions than many of the foreigners! What say the foreigners to this? Are they willing to endorse this slander, and countenance this gross comparison—this placing themselves beneath the level of the negroes? We trust this vile slander will be properly rebuked, and Mr. Kilgore and the party to which he belongs shown that this traduced portion of our citizens not only understand the nature of our institutions, but are also able to judge of the qualifications of the different parties to preserve them in their purity, and transmit them unimpaired to future generations. It would have been better for the "Delaware chief" if he had not been misplaced in this Convention—it is no place for him.

Fort Wayne & Bloomington Plank Road.—The work on this road is rapidly progressing; ten miles, extending from the steam mill six miles south of this city to Ossian, in Wells County, with the exception of about a mile midway between the two points, are already completed, and the whole will be in two or three weeks longer. It is expected that about a mile more at each end will be done this season, which will cover all the worst part of the road between Fort Wayne and Bloomington, and render the communication between the two places practicable at all seasons.

Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Elsbury, the enterprising contractors, for the energy with which they have pushed the work, and the thorough and excellent manner in which it has been executed, in the face of difficulties and discouragements which might have deterred many from progressing with it. The country through which the work has been done is flat and very wet, densely timbered, with a heavy clay soil; the labor of grading, grubbing, ditching, &c. has consequently been unusually severe. Added to this, the stockholders have been very backward in paying their subscriptions, leaving the contractors almost entirely dependent on their own unaided resources for means to carry on their work. We are informed that they have not as yet received more than \$6,000 or \$7,000 on the work, much of it in trade and unavailable means. But the Elsbury know no such word as fail, and anything they undertake is bound to go through. We hope hereafter the stockholders will pay more promptly, and enable the contractors to finish the whole line from Ft. Wayne to Bluff, without delay. It will be a great accommodation to travel, and the sooner it is done the sooner may the stock be expected to pay a dividend.

Florida.—Recent accounts from Florida indicate the reelection of Cabell, whig, to Congress, by an increased majority. His opponent took the ground that it was better to dissolve the Union than to submit to the measures adopted by Congress; and though many of his supporters did not sympathize with him in this respect, yet Union and disunion may to some extent be considered the issues involved in the contest.

DAQUERREOTYPES.—Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, have opened a Daguerreotype Room, over B. Smith's Store. From the high recommendations these artists have received in other places they have visited, and the beautiful specimens we have seen of their works, we feel satisfied those who wish well-furnished and faithful likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to give them a call.

HUGH B. REED has just received a new stock of Drugs and Medicines, and also an extensive variety of beautiful Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c., designed for the ladies. Hugh B. is decidedly a ladies' man, and the care which he has bestowed in selecting these articles for their gratification shows that the ladies of our city—some of them at least—have made a strong impression on him; so much so, that even amid the allurements and fascinations of the great commercial metropolis, they were still uppermost in his mind.

Miss WELLS has received her fall and winter stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c., and is now prepared to fit out her numerous customers in the latest fashion, and in a style seldom approached by any except the city milliners, and not surpassed by the best of them.

Hill them again.—A member of the Convention, writing to the Bluffton Banner, gives the would-be great men in that body a gentle rap on the knuckles. Hear him:—

"The Convention unfortunately are troubled with too many aspirants for future fame, and there is a considerable strife as to who can be leader and make the most capital for the U. S. Senate. They are a decided bore, and the body of the Convention have already commenced forming such demagogues down, and the people would do well to be careful when they select their candidates to guard against men who wish to get small offices to pave their way to larger ones."

Snow in New York.—Fifteen inches of snow fell in Batavia, N. Y., on Monday last. Here, we have most delightful weather; the air is mild and balmy as spring, and affords a striking contrast to the wintry weather endured by our eastern friends. We wonder they do not leave their inhospitable climate and emigrate to the beautiful West, where they might luxuriate in all the delights of Indian summer, instead of enduring the rigors of a premature winter.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer says that the amendment to the State Constitution, making the Judges elective by the people, is carried by a majority of from 70 to 75,000.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.—It will soon be time to form clubs for this popular and beautiful Magazine for another year. Its enterprising publisher is determined to maintain its claims on the public favor, and promises to make the ensuing volume exceed all that has hitherto been done in the Magazine line, both in the beauty of its embellishments and high character of its literary contents. Besides its superb engravings, it will contain the fashions in advance of all contemporaries, illustrations of embroidery, crochet and hair work, &c. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, one of the editors, is now on a tour in Europe, and will give her "Impressions" in the forthcoming volume. It is, in our opinion, the best and cheapest Magazine in the country. Terms:—One copy, \$2.00; Eight copies, \$10.00. Three copies, 5.00; Sixteen copies, 20.00. CHARLES J. PETERSON, Publisher, 93 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Another Eastern Bank Gone!—The Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of Providence has been "closed by an injunction," which is the plan adopted by the ingenious and honest Yankee financiers to fleece the unwary and unfortunate holders of their notes, without incurring the odium of a failure. Cate fellows those Yankees, and very moral and honest withal.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.—A paper which no business man should be without—offers the following reduced rates to clubs:—A Club, by remitting, free of postage—\$16.00, will be entitled to 5 copies of the Semi-Weekly Reporter, 5 Autographs, and 5 Coin Books.

\$8.00, will be entitled to 5 copies of the Weekly Reporter, 5 Autographs, and 5 Coin Books. \$4.00, will be entitled to 5 copies of the Semi-Weekly Reporter, 5 Autographs, and 5 Coin Books.

\$4.00, will be entitled to 10 copies of the Monthly Reporter, and 10 Coin Books. Address J. THOMPSON, 64 Wall street, N. Y.

The Postmaster General has recently decided that Postmasters may frank letters, containing money, to publishers of newspapers.

We wish Postmasters would frank a few such us. Perhaps they will if our subscribers ask them. Who will try?

Population of Washington City.—By the returns of the Census takers it appears that the population of Washington City is 40,072—viz: 29,999 whites; 7,963 free colored; and 2,110 slaves.

Indianapolis Correspondence. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—We are progressing very slowly—not much yet done. Several days have been spent in debating the propriety of doing away Grand Juries, and substituting some kind of public examination. Many gentlemen of the bar are taking prominent parts in the debate, but they differ much as to the substitute. My impression is, that the matter will be left to the Legislature, when the new experiment can be authorized; and if it fails to meet public expectation, the old system of Grand Juries can be restored. Many think, and in this I fully concur, that we ought not to meddle with much that is purely Legislative.

A difficulty occurred among the friends of the two democratic papers here, about the printing—one party contending that the printer elected by the Legislature was the public printer and had a vested right to print all that was to be done for the Constitutional Convention; the other alleging that the Convention had a right to elect its own printer. The latter was sustained by a majority of the voters, after being investigated by the committee to whom it was referred; in all of which I took no part, other than to vote. It is now said by the opponents of the present printer (elected by the Convention), that he cannot execute the work at his office; that Mr. Deffrees of the

Journal has an indirect interest with him, and will perform most of the labor; and that some understood this to be so prior to the election of Mr. Brown. Whether this is true or not, I have no means of knowing. One thing I do know, that I had no knowledge of it. I feel assured such matters would not be brought to my knowledge, knowing, as they do, I could not be necessary to any bargain.

It has been decided, that our debates should be published in full in two of our papers, one of them daily. This was prevented by the present when that question was decided; had I been I should have voted against it, as it will add to the expenses, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of our citizens will not see any part, except what is published in the papers throughout the different counties. I think we ought to incur no expense that can be avoided.

Our Bank committee had two meetings, showing a great diversity of opinion. I cannot yet form any opinion on even the probable result, as to what kind of banks we are to have. I adhere to my plan as laid before the people of our county. There seems to be more feeling on Currency and Banking than on any other single subject.

I still fear we will have a long session, owing in part to the numerous body—each wanting to do and say something.

Yours, ALLEN HAMILTON.

Oct. 28. P. S. To-day was spent in discussing a motion to enquire into the expediency of permitting the colored people to exercise the right of suffrage. I thought, as a matter of course, to the mover, it ought to be sent to its appropriate committee without debate; it was however otherwise decided, and amended so as to require a direct vote; and a very large majority decided against allowing that privilege to the colored race.

Mr. THOS. TIGAR.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24. Mr. Pepper, of Ohio presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio county, in favor of abolishing grand juries; laid on the table.

Mr. Borden, on leave, offered a resolution, that after Monday next, this Convention will not hold an afternoon session, until otherwise ordered. He offered the resolution, and that such of the committee might be able to meet and make out their reports. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Hamilton, a petition of sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, in favor of giving concurrent jurisdiction in minor offences, to town or city corporate officers, and that such offences shall not be subject to indictment; referred.

The hour having elapsed, the Convention resumed the special order—being the resolution for abolishing the grand jury system and substituting in its place a system of trial by jury. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Radford offered resolutions empowering the Legislature to pass general laws of incorporation, and also to exercise the charter of the State Bank, and authorize the directors to increase the capital stock out of the fund set apart by the charter of the Bank for the use of common schools. Provided, however, that no money be incorporated, in the nature of, or any of the functions of a Bank of issue, discount, or deposit, shall ever be granted by special act, or created under any general law, without making the stockholders thereof individually liable for all the liabilities of such institution to the amount of the stock owned by such individuals at the time such liability occurred.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Lockhart offered the following resolution, which was also laid on the table and ordered to be printed, to wit: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of the people and the honor of the State demand that a provision be inserted in the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from incorporating any Bank or Banking Institution in this State.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25. Mr. Read of Clark, from the committee on officers other than Executive and Judicial, reported an article to be inserted in the Constitution, providing for the election, by the qualified voters of the State, of an Auditor and Treasurer, to hold their respective offices for two years, and who shall only be eligible to hold their offices for four years in every six years; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Pepper, of Ohio, that after the expiration of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana, all connection between the state and Bank shall cease, was now taken up. Mr. Pepper of Ohio observed, that this was one of the most important questions that would come before the Convention. He was opposed to what was called the "free Bank." He was in favor of a well regulated banking institution—a state bank; it might be called—but he was opposed to the State having any connection with it, as a shareholder.

Mr. Hamilton said, he was not wedded to any particular system of banking. As he had been alluded to, as the head of the committee on Banks, he said, it was due to him to say, that he was not prepared to endorse the proposition of the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Radford) neither was he prepared to say, at this time, without further investigation, what particular plan he would favor.

The hour having elapsed, suspending the pending question, on abolishing grand juries, the Convention resumed the consideration of that question, when it was announced that Mr. Perry, who had the honor, was to address the Convention, on account of indisposition, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Monday week. The Convention resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hawkins, as to the expediency of a declaration of the people, providing for taking a vote of the people, on the question of universal suffrage; and the vote being taken, on the amendment of Mr. Hovey, excepting from such suffrage, "negroes, mulattoes and Indians," it was adopted, yeas 102, nays 25. On motion of Mr. Kilgore, the resolution was laid on the table. This vote decides the question of negro suffrage.

By Mr. Milroy, as to the expediency of prohibiting works of internal improvement, without a vote of the people; adopted. By Mr. Morrison, of Washington, as to the expediency of lands without heirs coming to the State, and being used for common schools; adopted.

By Mr. Logan, as to the expediency of inserting a provision in the Constitution, providing for a uniform mode of county business, by organizing in each county a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to be elected by the qualified voters of the several counties, respectively; adopted. By Mr. Bascom, as to the expediency of giving to every county in the state, at least one member of the Legislature, not adopted. Mr. Moore's series of resolutions, heretofore introduced, were taken up and referred to appropriate committees, except the one limiting the sessions of the Legislature to six weeks and the one abolishing grand juries; which were laid upon the table. Mr. Smith, of Ripley offered a resolution, as to the expediency of each county electing a Probate Judge, who shall be his own clerk. Mr. Holman proposed to amend, so that each county shall elect a Surrogate, and defining his powers; which amendment was accepted, and the resolution was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, October 26, Mr. Owen, from the committee on the right

and privileges of the inhabitants of the State, reported the following Sections to be inserted in the Constitution, to-wit:—

Sec. 1. There shall not be imprisonment for debt, except in case of strong presumption of fraud.

Sec. 2. In all civil cases, where the amount in controversy shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, and in all criminal cases whatever, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 3. No man's personal services shall be demanded, without just compensation. No man's property shall be taken by law, without a just compensation first assessed by a jury of freeholders and tendered, together with the expenses of the proceeding, to the owner, by the person to be benefited. But which tender, if rejected, shall not bar the right of appeal.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly, at its first session under the amended Constitution, shall pass laws prohibiting negroes and mulattoes from coming into, or settling in this State; and prohibiting any negro or mulatto from purchasing or otherwise acquiring real estate, hereafter, which were read and passed to a second reading.

MONDAY, October 28,

Mr. Borden presented a petition from sundry colored persons in Allen county, asking to be placed on equality with white men. A motion was made to reject, when Mr. Pettit rose and declared, that he was in favor of receiving the petitions of all human beings that could either write their names or talk. The motion to reject was withdrawn; when, on motion of Mr. Edmonston, the petition was laid upon the table. Mr. Borden then addressed the members of a Baptist church in Steuben county, for a clause in the Constitution, that every colored person who sets his foot on Indiana soil shall be free.

On motion of Mr. Borden, the petition was laid on the table.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the resolution, providing for a separate vote of the people, admitting negroes to the right of suffrage with the pending amendment, providing that "negroes shall have the privilege to vote at all elections."

Mr. Kilgore asked whether there were not in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, Frederick Douglass, and several ladies of color, were visible in the meeting, Garrison, Phillips, Burleigh and Foster, were also present.

The Convention was organized as follows: Miss Pauline Davis, of Rhode Island, President; Rev. W. H. Canning, of New York, and Sarah Findall, of Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents, and J. C. Hathaway, of N. York, Secretary.

Miss Davis, on taking the chair, read a very elaborate address on the wrongs and rights of women, she presented the restraints under which women were bound down to slavery, in a most touching manner. She asserted the equality of women by nature, contending that they were entitled to equality with men in all political, legislative and everything else, woman wanted an equal chance to unfold her great capacities, and she was bound to have it. She stated that society would remain in profound barbarism while it denied woman equal rights with men in everything under the sun.

Lucretia Mott considered the address too tame, and on her motion, the adoption of it was left open for debate.

Another motion was submitted that all present, white and black, should participate in the exercises of the Convention.

Letters were then read from different individuals, one from Lucius Hine of Cincinnati, in which he advocates the rights of women, stating that they had as good a right as man to vote, legislate, govern, and to fight our battles. He requested that men be invited to the children and the kitchen duties. Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Ohio submitted a protest against the disposition manifested by men to make women inferior beings in point of intellect, when it was no such thing. She thought Jenny Lind was immodest in singing the praises of her own virtues. Several similar resolutions were adopted, and speeches made, when at 10 o'clock, the Convention adjourned to meet next morning—*Cin. Nonp.*

THE QUARTZ ROCK GOLD.—The accounts which have been published, far and wide, of the great richness of the quartz rock gold, of California, are unquestionably untrue and ruinous to the people. All the world and the rest of mankind, save the Californians, were made to believe, that there was quartz rock enough in the gold region, that would yield from \$1.50 to \$1.75 the pound, to load all the ships in the world. And the Fremont mines were proclaimed as being rich and productive beyond computation. Recent advices, however, establish the fact, that these celebrated Fremont mines have only one vein about 400 feet long, which has been opened the entire length of California, and the Fremont mines were found to be almost entirely exhausted, and that it will not pay for working. It is asserted also that this notable vein was worked by persons who had learned from Fremont, and by others who had no right, and that it does not yield over five cents in the pound. It is said there are numerous "long faces" among the gold diggers, and that loud complaints are made by them and new adventurers, against King, Wright and others, who publish such glowing and deceptive descriptions of the quantity and richness of this quartz rock gold.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.—A number of the passengers by the Crescent City, which arrived in New York, on Friday, came by the Nicaragua route. Several steamers had touched at Kenlejo, a port of the Pacific, and landed the passengers. The first hundred miles towards the Atlantic was travelled with mules, then the Lake of Nicaragua was navigated in flat-boats, which were also used in the descent of the San Juan river, in all a distance of two hundred miles by this species of navigation. The route is described as a very interesting one, and the climate is favorable to health. At present, the journey is tedious for want of facilities. A steamer was in San Juan river for the benefit of travellers, and it is thought this route will be greatly travelled as the facilities are made. Two hundred passengers were still at Realjo when the expedition left.

Good Grit.—Hon. Daniel Webster, expecting some distinguished visitors at his house in Marshfield, sent to Mr. J. B. Smith, a colored gentleman of Boston, who makes a business of entertaining on such occasions, and desired to engage Mr. Smith's professional services. Mr. Smith, having a very decided opinion of his own respecting the Fugitive Slave Law and some other acts that Mr. Webster has lately had a hand in, sent word to Mr. W. that he would not go to his house for \$100 per day, and that there was not a colored man in Boston mean enough to enter the service for one day of the enemy of the human race. Mr. Webster tried to get other colored men, but failed. So says the North Free Soler. So would send the North Free Soler to hear in the African line as well as the South. Mustn't there be a new section added to the Fugitive Slave Law?—*Lafayette Journal (Whig).*

Judge Sharkey.—We observe by the late Mississippi paper, that this distinguished citizen, President of the Nashville Convention, was to address a meeting of the friends of the Union, at Vicksburg. He repudiates ultraism in all its forms, and sustains the action of Congress in the adjustment of the questions growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory. This is rather a severe blow to the disunionists in Mississippi.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26th.

Severe Gale and Disaster.—For several days past, the wind has been blowing rather fierce from the north east. Yesterday morning it chopped round to the west and increased in force during the day. About the middle of the afternoon our harbor commenced being the scene of unusual disaster. The steamer Baltic, in making the harbor, struck on the bar at the mouth, and swung around, thus laying abreast of the steam. She was followed by the brig S. O. Walbridge, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago. She struck the stern of the Baltic, then fell off to the leeward of the north pier, where she lay pounding on the bottom for several hours. Next came the Old Fellow, Oswego, loaded with beef. She struck the Baltic on the starboard bow, carrying away her bulwarks and guard. The Old Fellow had her bulwarks and several stanchions carried away; was leaking badly. At that time the Baltic, to let her up forward, drove into the harbor 200 head of cattle she had on board.

The brig Montic, Capt. M. Dimick, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago, next came in flying. At this time hundreds of spectators crowded the pier, and great anxiety was felt both for the Baltic and Montic, as a collision, which seemed inevitable, would destroy both. The cool judgment of Capt. Dimick soon relieved the anxious suspense as by a maneuver of his vessel upon the south pass so as to throw her across the stream and she came against the Old Fellow without doing any damage worthy of note. Capt. D., by this feat excited the admiration of the multitude of spectators. The Walbridge got off last evening and proceeded up the creek, showing that she had been pretty severely treated in the gale.

The schooner Fashion in coming in ran foul of the brig Florida, carrying away standing rigging.

Several boats now due from the west are behind.

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Women's Rights Convention assembled at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday morning last. Messrs. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, Frederick Douglass, and several ladies of color, were visible in the meeting, Garrison, Phillips, Burleigh and Foster, were also present.

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New York White Seceders.—The Mass. Liberator.—The Whig Bolder's Convention assembled at Utica on the 17th inst., as per bill of fare. The pudding was more meager than the saw-dust preparation set before us by guests by Dr. Franklin. Between the Syracuse and Utica whig pow wows, Mr. Granger the leading Bolder, who strong and robust second thought. He wrote a note to Mr. Washington Hunt, indicating that if he only could perceive or hear suggested a shadow of a reason for retreating, he would take the back track.

Mr. Hunt answered in a letter of two columns nearly of the Tribune. His letter was rather more characterized by calico colors, than is often seen, even in the vote-begging productions of New York whigs. It acknowledged for its study the approbation of the resolutions approving Messrs. Fillmore, Webster, Clay & Co. which were rejected and the passage in their stead of the Syracuse resolutions. Messrs. Duer, Granger and forty other delegates bravely deserted their seats and called this new convention at Utica. Mr. Hunt is one of the fathers of the Fillmore resolutions, and yet accepted the nomination for Governor on the Seward platform.

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General Houston for the Presidency.—The San Augustine (Texas) Herald has raised the flag of the hero of San Jacinto for President in 1852.

NOTICE.—The Annual meeting of the ships of the Episcopal Church will take place at the Church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. All persons wishing ships are invited to attend.

Protection Fire Company No. 1. The regular monthly meeting of the Company will be held at the Engine House NEXT MONDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, and every member will be required to appear in full uniform.

By order of the Captain, Nov. 2. THOS. TIGAR, Sec'y.

Free Schools. At an adjourned meeting of the voters of School District No. 2, Wayne township, held at the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Saturday evening, Oct. 19, it was

Resolved, That the proposition of W. W. Stevens, for teaching a school, furnishing house, &c., in said district, for three months, be accepted.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That a district school will be commenced at the school-room of the said W. W. Stevens, on Monday, the 4th day of November next, and continue for three months. Branches to be taught are Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.

S. S. MORSE, Dist. Trustee.







**New & Old School Presbyterian Co.  
INVESTIS & STOPHILET.**











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